

Abstract

5 Detecting a boundary between training sequences in a transmission
is an important operation. In many communications systems, there are no
special boundaries or markers to denote the end of one sequence and the
beginning of another. Correlation has been a commonly used technique to
detect sequences and a fall in the correlation can be used to indicate such
boundaries, but classical correlation can be slow and a significant portion of
10 the new sequence is received prior to the boundary being detected. A
method and apparatus is presented that allows rapid detection of the
boundary and only a small amount of the new sequence needs to be
received prior to the detection of the boundary. Additionally, the method and
apparatus can be used to detect the presence of a transmission on the
15 communications medium.